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SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1855.

A SPECIMEN OF MISSOURI "CHRISTIANITY." The St. Louis Republican, speaking of those citizens of Western Missouri who invaded the Kansas polls in armed bands and subsequently destroyed the press of the Parkville Luminary and passed the Parkville resolutions, says that they are better men, better Christians, more ready to do generous and hospitable acts without making any parade about them, than those who are in the daily habit of aspersing them."

We do not know that we are a very good judge of "Christianity," but we cannot think that we have seen any of it in either the resolutions or the acts of the Parkville mob. That mob, for an article in the Parkville Luminary, which no just man could object to, threw the press into the Missouri river. They resolved, that, if ever Messrs. Park and Patterson, the editor and proprietor, should either return to that place or settle in any part of Kansas, they would murder them. They resolved, that, if any minister of the Methodist Church North should ever dare to preach among them, no matter what sentiments he might express, they would murder him. There may be a vast deal of "Christianity" in all this, but it is not of a kind we ever heard of before or wish ever to hear of again. We wonder what world its kingdom belongs to. The times must be strange indeed when our most respectable and influential editors talk about this Parkville mob as a pious concern and would make their readers think, that, with oaths upon its lips, and with its hands lifted for murder, it is straight on its road to Heaven.

The Washington Union says that "the editor of the Louisville Journal will soon be compelled to take another tour to beg the public pardon for his sins." We wonder how soon the editor of the Union will feel himself compelled to make another effort to redeem his fortunes by catching thirty or forty thousand dollars of the public money upon a pretext so shabby that not a solitary member of an overwhelmingly Democratic Congress can be prevailed on by any appliances to pronounce it aught else than a cheat and a humbug. If men who actually succeed in swindling the Treasury are sentenced, like Gardner, to the penitentiary, surely those, who are detected in an attempt to swindle it, should at least, like Gardner, have shame enough to poison themselves. The editor of the Union can poison himself without being at the expense of arsenic, prussic acid, strichnine, or any other dose. Let him just swallow his own saliva.

We learn that a horrid murder was committed in Spencer county on Tuesday. Mr. Samuel Linderman left Taylorsville about an hour by sun, and was found the next morning within half a mile of his house with his brains blown out. The body appeared to have received two shots, one taking effect just above the left hip, the other entering the head below the right ear, passing through the head, carrying with it the greater part of the brains, and leaving the head in a horribly mangled condition.

Linderman's brother-in-law, Samuel H. Dews, has been arrested and committed to answer the charge of murder. It appears that Linderman was the surety of Dews, and caused his horse to be led on and sold to satisfy the execution, and at the sale bought the horse; which is supposed or suspected to be the cause of the murder.

A considerable number of coffee-house keepers in this city have served notices on Mayor Barbee and Mayor Speed, that, on the 30th of the present month, they will make application to the Jefferson Circuit Court for a writ of mandamus to cause the Mayor and General Council to issue licenses to them for the sale of liquor. We understand that the dealers who have had this notice served are those who paid their money for licenses but have not had licenses issued to them. No one can justly complain of their appeal to the judiciary.

RAILROAD TO MEMPHIS.—We learn that Mr. Beach, civil engineer, with a corps of assistants, will leave here to-day to examine and locate from this city to Memphis on what is usually called the air-line as lies between the mouth of Salt river and the coal region some sixty or seventy miles southwest of this. Mr. Beach is quite confident that he will be able to find a good and cheap route for the road, and also that the money necessary to build it to the coal region can be had.

The Board of Aldermen was again in session last night. The most important action was on the salary ordinance as amended by the Common Council. The Aldermen non-concurred in the amendment fixing the salary of the city engineer at \$1,400 and adhered to \$1,200, and they also non-concurred in the amendment fixing the salary of the watchmen at \$2, and adhered to \$1.50.

Mr. Lisle is very young, a mere boy, and his performances are a promise of great things:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

A REVERIE.

BY WM. JAMES LISLE.

"Sleep hath its own world." —*The Dream.*
Last night, like a reality of life,
A wild and beauteous dream passed o'er my soul.
The moon, undimmed by floating clouds, shone in
My chamber through the lattice beautiful.
The sky was blue as the blue ocean's wave,
And all in heaven unutterably bright.
So pure, so lovely, one might seem to look
Away beyond the glittering realm of stars
And see the gates of Heaven. The mellow air,
Stirred by the murmur of the gentle wave,
Glittering like silver 'neath the glowing moon,
Fell in faint whispers on my dreaming ear.
You line of ancient and majestic oaks,
Tossing their arms above the gurgling stream
In time to its low music, drooped beneath
The spirit moonlight. Far along the west
The mountains, green with robe of forest trees,
Wrapped their tall forms in twilight's mystic veil,
While on their hoary tops, with heathie glow,
Lingered the farewell beams of day. The queen
Of evening was upon her throne.

And then,
When solitude was brooding o'er the world,
And silence reigned beneath the dim, blue vault,
Studded with the bright sentinels of night,
And lingering twilight gilded evening's brow,
I had, Ida, a sweet dream of love.
Methought we stood upon a tropic isle
Begirt with the wide ocean. All was fair,
Lovelier than e'er was Isle of song,
Where the Tyrrhenian mariners erst sailed
The sleeping god. The wild flowers sweetly bloomed
Above the yellow sand which marked the wave.
Summer forever deepened on the woods,
And an easterly of lovely spring.
Mellowed the soft and balmy atmosphere
Into a heaven of bliss. There the bright sun
Shone deeper on the feathery waves than e'er
In the cold elms of my nativity.
The woods had on a deeper foliage, while
The wandering breezes from the restless deep
Played midst the groves of lofty tamarisks, sunning
Wasting their fragrance in the summer air.
The wild birds sang in deep forest glens,
The light waves gently beating on the rocks,
And flowing o'er the sand that girt the isle,
Swelled the low music-choir.

And then methought
A Lethes stream murmured upon its way,
We loved and lingered on its banks. No pang
Of early disappointment of woe,
Stealing like a dark fury from the realm,
The mystic shadow of forgotten years,
Threw its dark shade upon our youthful brows.
And there I dreamed a sparkling fountain gushed
Into the air, such as that wander
In Florida's bright valleys sought in vain
To give perpetual youth.

My dream was o'er.
Strange that the vision of that fair Isle
Should haunt my spirit in its hour of rest,
Strange that the deep realities of day
Should leave us in the hours of blissful sleep,
And fancy cheat our spirits with the sweet
Delusive dreams of memory and love.

ABBEYWOOD (near Greensburg), Ky.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.—We are indebted to Mr. Davidson for copies of two of the recent publications of Robt. Carter & Bro. of the following titles:

The Minister's Family. By the Rev. W. M. Hetherington, L. L. D.

This is a religious novel, not designed to advocate any special tenet of theology, but is devoted to a picture of Christianity in Scotland. The author says it is founded on facts, and there is a resemblance about it that conclusively shows the fact. The characters of Mrs. Douglass, of her sons, James, a surgeon, and Charles, first a tutor and afterwards a minister of the Church, of Mary Douglass, and of the good hearts around them are just such as we should expect to find in Scotland. The noble recognition of a teacher's duty and responsibility which Charles Douglass exhibits in the family of Mr. Graham, when a foolish Mr. Lennox undertook to interfere with the teacher's prerogatives, are well calculated to show off the "fine gold" of which he was made. The reader will deeply sympathise with the afflictions of James Douglass.

The author's object is to lead his readers to "ponder on the effect of early religious culture, in preparing the mind for the trying scenes of life, sustaining it under affliction, and fitting it for death, judgment, and eternity." This object is constantly kept in view, and the valuable lessons are lucidly, agreeably, and impressively taught.

The Mind of Jesus. By the author of "Morning and Night Watches," "The Great Journey," "Woodcutter of Lebanon," &c.

In some thirty-two lessons, the excellent author of this little volume undertakes to analyze the character of the Saviour of Men, and he is remarkably successful in this delightful work. "Forgiveness of injuries," "unselfishness," "humility," "patience," "firmness in temptation," "love of unity," are among the lessons that breathe the very air of ancient Palestine. We commend this little book to general favor.

These books may be found at the bookstore of Mr. Davidson.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—The Picayune learns that Mr. Conover, the engineer of the mammoth steamer Eclipse, who for many years has turned his particular attention to the economical generation of steam, has long since been convinced that down steamboats, requiring 90 to 100 pounds of steam, can produce it with much less fuel with coal alone than with any other material.

Within the last month Mr. Conover accidentally discovered that saturating his coal with water and putting it in the furnace wet would cause it to produce from 110 to 120 pounds of steam with a considerably less quantity of coal than it required to make from 90 to 100 pounds when the coal was dry. He also finds that by wetting the coal he makes no clinkers, has no trouble whatever in keeping his furnace free from choking, and never burns or injures his grate bars.

STEAMBOAT BURNT.—A dispatch from Mobile, dated on the 12th, says: "The steamboat Helen was burnt last night in Mobile Bay, with 800 bales of cotton which she had on board. The loss is estimated at \$60,000, on which there is no insurance. No lives were lost."

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS GOING TO EUROPE. The Collins steamer Atlantic carried out over two hundred and fifty passengers, comprising some of the wealthiest, most intellectual, and most important persons of the country. Among them are ex-President Fillmore and five members of Congress, namely: Messrs. Washburn, of Illinois; Grow, of Pennsylvania; and Pringle, Flager, and Morgan, of New York.

FLOUR FROM CALIFORNIA.—It appears from the California news which we publish in another column that shipments of flour are about being made from San Francisco to New York. A vessel was loading at the last dates. In Eureka, a town in the interior of California, flour was selling three years ago at \$100 per barrel; now it is worth there \$10 per barrel, while in New York it brings \$13.

We cannot publish communications against Mr. Charles A. Wickliffe. We reserve him for our own pen. We concur in opinion with a Bardstown correspondent that he is "a very difficult man to agree with." We never knew any body or anything that could agree with him. We wonder if the ear that he swallowed a few years ago agreed with him?

The people of Memphis have presented Capt. Church with a splendid silver pitcher and two silver goblets, all of a large size, and Mr. J. H. Freigh with a silver pitcher, two goblets, and a salver, for their heroic conduct at the destruction of the steamer Bulletin. Captain Church was the commander of that boat and Mr. Freigh the clerk.

We have the details of the Mexican news received at New Orleans by the steamship Orizaba, but find nothing worth giving beyond what has been anticipated by the telegraph.

The river was rising slowly last evening with about 5½ feet water in the canal. The weather continues cloudy and cool.

NEWS ITEMS.

Postmaster Arrested.—We learn that the postmaster at Napoleon, Ark., was arrested a few days since, charged with purloining a letter containing \$1,800, sent from some point up the Arkansas river. He was taken out of prison on a writ of *habeas corpus*, we understand, and admitted to bail. What the character of the evidence is, or the name of the postmaster, we did not learn.

Mr. Ericsson corrects an impression that a new steam-engine, planned by Hogg & Delameter, has been put in the ship bearing his name. He says the engine is the identical one operated originally by compressed air. Not the slightest change has been made. On proposing to substitute the first caloric engine by one of smaller cylinders, working under condensed pressure of air, Mr. E. promised the owners of the ship to construct it in such a manner that in case they met with insuperable difficulties in employing compressed air, steam might be applied by simply removing the air-heating furnaces and substituting boilers.

Send Back.—The ship Daniel Webster took on board yesterday several Irish paupers, who have been ordered by the courts of this State to be sent back to the land of their nativity.

Boston Courier.

Homicide.—On the morning of the 8th inst., in this place, Wm. C. Bradford, was killed by a pistol shot fired by John E. Spotswood. It is improper to state in a newspaper at this time the circumstances connected with this sad affair.

Mr. S. was immediately arrested, and an investigation was had before magistrates on the 9th and 10th insts., which resulted in his commitment to the State prison.

Avalanche in the Pyrenees—60 Persons Killed. The inhabitants of Carejan, in the Pyrenees, on the Spanish side of the frontier, seeing that an avalanche of snow was about to fall, assembled houses which they thought the least exposed to danger. Unfortunately the snow came down on those very houses, leaving almost untouched several others which had been abandoned. By the fall 14 houses and 44 barns were completely destroyed. Seventy-two persons were buried in the ruins, and sixty of them were killed on the spot. The remaining 12, though got out alive, were so dreadfully injured that some of them died soon after, and others were considered in a desperate state. The loss of cattle was very considerable.

Railroad Tunnel between Dover and Calais.—It has been proposed to build a railroad tunnel under the English channel, between Dover and Calais, so as to establish a permanent communication between France and England. Several projects have been proposed; among them that of Dr. Payerne, who offers to perform the work, if supplied with 140 submarine boats, 1500 sailors and workmen, 4,340,000 cubic yards of material, and 240,000,000 francs. By means of such a tunnel the channel might be crossed in thirty-three minutes.

MOVEMENTS OF COIN.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of Wednesday evening, says:

The steamer Atlantic to-day took out \$1,894,406 89 in specie, which is the largest shipment of the year. Foreign exchange closed very firm. The receipts of gold at the assay office, since the arrival of the Illinois, are about \$700,000. Nearly half of the shipment by the Illinois was in bars or private coins, which were in a shape that could be exported.

There were 27 deaths at Memphis for the week ending on the 12th, of which 17 were cholera. The secretary of the Board of Health says in his report:

This fell disease [cholera] made a sudden outbreak in the upper portion of the city about the first of the week, and proved fatal in almost every case.

BOSTON, May 15.

Foot Race.—A ten-mile foot race came off today, between Grinnell, of New York, and Stetson, of Boston, and was decided in favor of Grinnell. Time, 57m. 22s.

THE FUGITIVE BAKER ARRESTED.—The New York Mirror of May 18 says:

Quite an excitement was created throughout the city last evening by the news of the arrival of the clipper Grape Shot at this port, having on board the alleged murderer of Poole—ex-police-man Lewis Baker. The Grape Shot, volunteer George Law, left this port on her errand, March 18. She sailed directly for Palmas, arriving there April 7. Ten days later the Isabella Jewett arrived with Baker on board. The fugitive was discovered on the deck of the Jewett before that vessel was boarded, and the officers had no difficulty in arresting him, though he appealed for help to the Jewett's officers and crew, and said that the arresting parties were pirates. The arrest did not occupy over ten minutes, and Baker was taken at once on board the Grape Shot.

The officers of the Jewett were not aware who he was, as he sailed in that vessel under the name of Wm. A. Browne. Baker supposed, when the Grape Shot folk came on board that they were pirates, and had no suspicion that he was being chased. He had about \$100 in gold, a trunk of clothes, and heavily loaded revolvers. He was at first put in irons, which were soon taken off. He behaved well on the voyage back and talked freely. His first question was, on finding that he was arrested, whether Poole was dead or not.

Baker's account of the affray is that no prior intention was had in the matter, and that he was rather the assailled than the assailing party. He acknowledged that he shot Poole, in self-defense, and thinks he shot Lozier. He is now in the Tombs, committed on a charge of murder. There was a great crowd at the Tombs on his arrival, and he shed tears freely, for the first time, on meeting with so many of his old acquaintances. On passing through the prison corridor, Baker was hailed by Turner, his old associate. We are not aware when the trial will come off—it should not be delayed. The prisoner has a father in the city but no mother, brother, or sister. He was born in Wales.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.—The steamship Northern Light arrived on Wednesday morning, with 361 passengers, and \$277,937 on freight, from San Francisco. Owing to the general distrust of banking-houses, the passengers bring a large amount of gold in their own hands.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.

A very strong effort is now being made in certain quarters to induce the large holders of wheat, flour, and barley to export our surplus either to New York, Liverpool, or Australia, with a view to relieve the market. From present indications the arrangement is likely to be carried into effect speedily. Already some 25,000 barrels of flour have been pledged. The probabilities are that a cargo of wheat and flour will very soon be sent to New York. The flour will be shipped in sacks. The wheat is of very superior quality, and will no doubt be much sought after for seed.

The growing crops of grain throughout the State promise well, and hereafter we hope to raise sufficient for our own consumption.

The clipper-ship Charmer is up for New York. 9,000 tons of wheat and flour have been enganged, at \$16 per ton, at which rate she will probably fill up.

Some of the holders of Chili flour yesterday offered to sell the balance of their stock at \$4 per bbl., to any party who would engage to ship it out of the country. One reason of this course is the fact that the flour was shipped here contrary to express advices of the factors resident in this city, and arrived here under orders to be sold peremptorily on arrival. Besides, the consignees are large holders and speculators in domestic flour in this city, and on that account they are particularly anxious to relieve the market.

The whole stock of Chili flour is now about 70,000 barrels (in sacks); of all other kinds 130,000, or its equivalent in wheat. Total present available stock, 200,000 barrels of wheat and flour.

Failure.—Geo. B. Upton, Jr., has filed a petition of insolvency in the 12th District court. The following is an abstract of the schedules presented by him:

Total amount of liabilities, \$99,876 99.

Total amount of assets at estimated market value, \$65,950 67. Cost \$69,950 54.

Mr. Upton was one of the large speculators in candles, who, in fact, at one time within three months, had the entire control of the market.

ONTARIO.

To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin:

GENTLEMEN: In an article in your paper of Friday, on water works, you

EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1855.

PRACTICAL LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—With reference to the improvement of Rural Residences, giving the general principles of the art; with full directions for the Planting of Shade Trees, Shrubbery, and Flowers, and laying out Grounds. By G. M. Kern. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, Keys, & Co.

We are under obligations to the publishers for a copy of this excellent work, of which we gave a few weeks since quite an extended notice. We are glad to learn that it has been so favorably received by the public as to exhaust the entire first edition, and that a second and large edition has been published.

For sale at the bookstores in this city.

The Culture of the Grape and Wine-Making. By Robert Buchanan. With an appendix, containing Directions for the Culture of the Strawberry. By N. Longworth. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, Keys, & Co.

This little work has been most admirably arranged by the author, and we feel assured, from a knowledge of his judgment and experience, that one better suited to the task could not well be found. It embraces all the necessary facts and experience of the most successful vine-growers in the vicinity of Cincinnati. The information contained in the appendix by Mr. Longworth, on the culture of that most delicious of all the fruits, the strawberry, is of itself worth more than the price of the book. Mr. Buchanan has our thanks for a copy of the sixth edition.

The Florist and Horticultural Journal; a Monthly Magazine of Horticulture, Agriculture, Botany, Agricultural Chemistry, Entomology, &c. H. C. Hanson, editor; with a large number of talented contributors.

We have received the April number of the fourth volume of this work. It is a neat and well conducted monthly of thirty pages, containing much valuable information to every lover of fine fruits and beautiful flowers. Each number contains a most perfect life-like colored plate of some new fruit or flower, and all for the sum of \$2 per annum. It is published at Philadelphia.

NEWS ITEMS.

Joseph Pealman, an old citizen of Vevay, Ind., accidentally shot himself on Wednesday, while out gunning.

Liberality.—R. D. Shepherd, of New Orleans, has donated two squares of land in that city on which to erect the "Tour Alms-Houses," and has promised to donate \$50,000 toward the funds for sustaining the institution when established.

Mrs. Charles Howard, who is now playing in a St. Louis theatre, has received a proposition to play an engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, London.

The Nicaragua Expedition.—The expedition of Col. Walker, of this State, was to have sailed last night in the brig *Vesta*, from Stewartstreet. It consists of from seventy-five to one hundred men. The parties go down from this State as emigrants, though in what manner they may choose to employ themselves after they arrive there, will be better known after their arrival. It is probable that if they conclude to enlist in military operations, they will join with General Castillio, the constitutional Director of the nation, as there are already a number of Americans in that service. The Constitution of the Republic provides that no Director shall serve over one term. General Chamorro, the former Director, however, who was at the head of the army, refused to surrender his power at the end of his term, though Castillio was regularly elected. Chamorro having died, Major-General Corral, second in command to Chamorro, has undertaken to usurp the Directorship. Castillio is at Honduras, which State, with San Salvador and Costa Rica, is for him. Guatemala, a large State, being strongly under British influence, is opposed to Castillio from his known friendliness to the Americans.

San Francisco Times.

FROM CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA.—We take the following from the Herald:

Shocking Casualty.—A Whole Family Crushed. A Mr. Yokum, for some time a resident at Empire City (Coos Bay), had moved to a coal claim, about 8 miles from the city and on the road to Randolph, where, with his wife and 7 children, he lived in a small frame house. On the morning of the 26th of March, Mr. Yokum had set fire to a tall, white cedar tree, near the house, expecting it to fall before night. In the evening, when the older children had already retired to bed, and the mother was sitting by the fire with the youngest child in her arms, the father stepped out to look after the tree, and noticing that it was ready to fall on or near the house, gave the alarm to his wife, who woke up the four girls sleeping near by, and with them was about to escape, when a heavy limb, brought down by the falling tree, struck through the house, instantly killing the four girls and the babe in its mother's arms, scattering their brains in the most frightful manner, and in every direction.

[Reported for the Louisville Bulletin.]

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.—Hon. Henry Wirtz, Chancellor, Belknap, &c., vs. Olmsted, &c., on McKinley's petition for rent.

The lease made by McKinley is of the land and of the furniture, house and kitchen, and of gardening implements, and a yearly rent of \$200 entire is reserved.

It is contended that he had no lease, because it could not be told how much was reserved for the real estate and how much for the use of the personal property, that it could not be a rent, for the rent is not a rent.

The law has been settled a long time, that, where a rent is reserved on real estate along with personalty, it is not to be a rent of the real estate, and the use of the personalty is but an increase of the real estate.

In the case, 5 Co. Rep. 17, it is said: "If a man�� make a house and land for years, with a stock or sum of money rendering rent, and the lessee covenants for him, his assigns, to deliver the stock or sum of money, and the term, &c., to the assignee, and not to be bound with the covenants, for, although the rent reserved was increased in respect of the stock or sum, yet the rent did not issue out of the stock or sum, but out of the land only."

In Collins vs. Harding, as reported in Cr. Eliz. 206, it was resolved, on the hearing, that the personalty and rent reserved, that was an increase of the rent on the land.

In 2 New Rep. 224, Woodfall's Landlord and Tenant, p. 302, states the law in the same way.

I think this is a case where McKinley was entitled to distract as well as in the other cases where a rent is reserved in money.

It is very common to lease furnished rooms, furnished houses, and furnished farms, and in all these instances the rent reserved should be deemed as strictly and technically a rent, and the lessee should be bound to pay it, and the property is not so described, the law is not different. Wherefore it is ordered that the sum of \$200 be paid to said McKinley and his assigns.

BENNET & WOOD for McKinley, &c.

BODLEY & PINELL for Belknap, &c.

From a private letter written by the U. S. Consul at Tangier, Morocco, to the State Department, we make the following extract:

The rich Jews and Moors here, of which there are a few under foreign protection, cover their Brussels carpets with what are called Nabat rugs, really the famous Turkish carpets. These rugs collect all the dirt, and are taken up weekly and shaken, thus preserving the cleanliness of the carpet. The same course is pursued here by such consuls as can afford the expense. These rugs are most elegant fabrics, handsome and more durable than the carpets they are used to cover, and so thick that treading upon them is a luxury. Wool and labor being cheap here, the price of these rugs is in proportion. I purchased one, seven yards long and two yards wide, for twenty dollars. They are never woven to exceed three yards in width, but can be obtained of any length. It occurred to me that these fabrics would form an elegant addition to the covering of the halls of Congress, Vice President's and Speaker's rooms, &c. As they are never nailed down, and can be removed at pleasure, their use would certainly secure greater cleanliness, as they could be shaken every night if you pleased. Being so thick and heavy, placed above a carpet they would afford great warmth to the feet. They would last, with decent usage, a generation, and then be worth in the United States all their cost here. They preserve their brilliancy and beauty to the last, in this respect differing somewhat from the ladies. The Bashaw of this place has one of these rugs in his reception-room which he said had been used by his father and himself for sixty years, and it is still good.

AN ANCIENT AND CIVILIZED PEOPLE.—The following curious letter is calculated to arrest attention. It is from the pen of O. H. Green, of the United States sloop-of-war Decatur, "dotted off the Straits of Magellan, Feb. 15th," and appeared in the New Orleans Picayune of the 1st. Our readers are expected to believe the story implicitly—if they can:

Take Care of the Capital Account and the Revenue will take Care of Itself.—It is a remarkable fact that those lines in England which pay remunerative dividends are those whose capital cost is light. From the same cause, and no other, are the French railways excellent properties.

Nothing is more easy of explanation than this circumstance. The business of railways is always highly profitable, but it is seldom the capital expenditure is otherwise than extravagant.

Thus it is that those railway companies which realize the largest amount of profit disburse the lowest rate of dividend.

Let a line have the moderate extent of traffic represented by £40 per mile per week, or (about)

£2,000 per mile per annum. The expenses being 50 per cent.—more than which they are not generally—here is a profit of £1,000 per mile per annum profit applicable to the payment of interest or dividend (or, which is usual, to both interest and dividend) on whatever capital has been expended. If the capital expended has been £10,000 per mile, the dividend will be 10 per cent. per annum. Supposing no part of the £10,000 capital was raised on loan, but it is generally the case that at least one-third of the whole capital is borrowed, £3,000 of the £10,000 per mile being borrowed at the fixed rate of interest of 5 per cent., there would be £150 of the £1,000 per mile per annum profit for interest on loans, and £850 applicable to the payment of dividend on £7,000 per mile raised by ordinary share capital. This would afford a dividend at the rate of about 12 per cent. per annum. But if the capital expended be £30,000 per mile, one-third borrowed at 5 per cent., the same rate of revenue profit will afford a dividend of only 2½ per cent. per annum in place of 12.

It is a great misfortune in railway affairs that the men who generally control and direct the expenditure in the construction of railways are professionally prejudiced in favor of an extravagant course.

Who selects the line, and thereby determines the material part of the capital cost?

The engineer. What interest has the engineer in selecting that line which will encounter the least extent of tunneling, bridging, cutting, embankment, and other heavy works which run away with the money by millions, or make or mar the undertaking in a commercial sense?

In nine cases out of ten none whatever. His object is to construct the finest work of art, the greatest wonder of the age. To form the longest and most difficult tunnel is to create a worldwide fame for the engineer, though it be the ruin of the unfortunate shareholders. A Thames tunnel or a Menai bridge will make a great engineer, but destroy the prospects of remuneration to the shareholders.

The ship is in sight that will carry this to you, and I must now close; only saying that the official report of Dr. Bainbridge to the Department, will be filled with the most interesting and valuable matter and astonish the American people. The vessel proves to be the clipper ship *Creeper*, from the Chincha Islands, with guano for your port, and I avail myself of this opportunity to send you over a specimen of painting on porcelain, said to be over 3000 years old; and an image made of gold and iron, taken in one of their wars many years before the Straits of Magellan existed.

They number about three thousand men, women, and children, and I was assured the population has not varied two hundred, as they prove by their traditions, for immemorable ages.

As the aged grow feeble they are left to die, and if the children multiply too rapidly they are sacrificed by the priests. This order comprises about one-tenth of the population, and what the ancient Greeks called "Gymnopophists." They are all of one peculiar race, neither will they admit a stranger into their order. They live, for the most part, near the beautiful stream called Tanuhan, which takes its rise in the mountains, passes through the magnificent valley of Leuvu, and empties into the Atlantic at the extreme southwestern point of the island.

This residence is chosen for the sake of their frequent purifications. Their diet consists of milk, curdled with sour herbs. They eat apples, rice, and all fruits and vegetables, esteeming it the height of impurity to taste anything that has life. They live in little huts or cottages, each one by himself, avoiding company and discourse, employing all their time in contemplation and their religious duties. They esteem this life but a necessary dispensation of Nature, which they voluntarily undergo as a penance, evidently thirsting after the dissolution of their bodies, and firmly believing that the soul, at death, is released from its prison, and launches forth into perfect liberty and happiness. Therefore, they are always cheerfully disposed to die, bewailing those that are alive, and celebrating the funeral of the dead with joyful solemnities and triumph.

Mormon Movements.—This people, whose enterprise cannot but be admired, have secured a good foothold in the Sandwich Islands. One of the chief's possessing a large amount of property has presented the Missourians with the free use of a large portion of the island of Laina, for a term of years, for a gathering place, or for a spot to drive one of the "Stakes of Lion," as they term it. This island, though over 100 miles from Honolulu, is but 10 from the important port of Lahaina, where a large number of whalers touch to obtain their supplies. This will afford them a good market for the articles they raise, and an eye to the main chance is something the "Saints" never neglect having.

The press and types formerly used on the islands, were brought to this city in the Frances Palmer a few days since. In a few weeks, Elder Pratt will commence the publication of the Mormon Herald. It will be published at first in English only, but it will afterwards be published in Spanish and Kanaka also. The press will be devoted also to the publication of Mormon books and tracts of all descriptions and in different languages.

A Sphinx.—A Sphinx has been received at the State Department, sent over to the Government by Mr. DeLeon, United States Consul General in Egypt. It is an antiquity of course, and has the body of a lion and face of a young woman. It is capitally cut in sandstone, and stands about two feet high. It is covered with hieroglyphics, and has carved on it a representation of a beetle, a bull, a scorpion, dogs, a crocodile, faces, and other figures.

Washington Star.

Statue of Judge Story.—We are gratified to be able to announce the arrival in Boston of the statue of the late Judge Story, executed by his son, Wm. W. Story, Esq., and designed to be placed in the new chapel at Mount Auburn.

I think this is a case where McKinley was entitled to distract as well as in the other cases where a rent is reserved in money.

It is very common to lease furnished rooms, furnished houses, and furnished farms, and in all these instances the rent reserved should be deemed as strictly and technically a rent, and the lessee should be bound to pay it, and the property is not so described, the law is not different. Wherefore it is ordered that the sum of \$200 be paid to said McKinley and his assigns.

BENNET & WOOD for McKinley, &c.

BODLEY & PINELL for Belknap, &c.

GOOD COUNSEL TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The following article from Herapath's Journal contains remarks and advice that are quite as applicable to the construction of railroads in America as they are to those that have been built or are building in England. The error of sacrificing profit to the desire of having the roads completed at any cost has been more common in the West than in the East. In the Western States the managers of railroads have been landholders rather than stockholders. In order to secure the construction of their favorite railway projects, they have been willing to sell the stock, the bonds of the companies, and other securities at any sacrifice. In some instances the bonds of counties and railroads have been bartered away for iron at the rate of 50 per cent. discount. There is a road now being built in Missouri, where, as we are informed, two shares of stock are issued for one paid. The effect of such a course is to make the first cost of the road apparently double what it really is; and a railroad that in truth divided ten per cent. from its earnings would appear only to be earning five per cent. The railroad interest is now suffering from the folly, not to say fraud of their conductors, as all confidence in their management and productiveness has vanished, and no one will now invest in new works:

Take Care of the Capital Account and the Revenue will take Care of Itself.—It is a remarkable fact that those lines in England which pay remunerative dividends are those whose capital cost is light. From the same cause, and no other, are the French railways excellent properties.

Nothing is more easy of explanation than this circumstance. The business of railways is always highly profitable, but it is seldom the capital expenditure is otherwise than extravagant. Thus it is that those railway companies which realize the largest amount of profit disburse the lowest rate of dividend.

Let a line have the moderate extent of traffic represented by £40 per mile per week, or (about) £2,000 per mile per annum. The expenses being 50 per cent.—more than which they are not generally—here is a profit of £1,000 per mile per annum profit applicable to the payment of interest or dividend (or, which is usual, to both interest and dividend) on whatever capital has been expended. If the capital expended has been £10,000 per mile, the dividend will be 10 per cent. per annum. Supposing no part of the £10,000 capital was raised on loan, but it is generally the case that at least one-third of the whole capital is borrowed, £3,000 of the £10,000 per mile being borrowed at the fixed rate of interest of 5 per cent., there would be £150 of the £1,000 per mile per annum profit for interest on loans, and £850 applicable to the payment of dividend on £7,000 per mile raised by ordinary share capital. This would afford a dividend at the rate of about 12 per cent. per annum. But if the capital expended be £30,000 per mile, one-third borrowed at 5 per cent., the same rate of revenue profit will afford a dividend of only 2½ per cent. per annum in place of 12.

It is a great misfortune in railway affairs that the men who generally control and direct the expenditure in the construction of railways are professionally prejudiced in favor of an extravagant course.

Who selects the line, and thereby determines the material part of the capital cost?

The engineer. What interest has the engineer in selecting that line which will encounter the least extent of tunneling, bridging, cutting, embankment, and other heavy works which run away with the money by millions, or make or mar the undertaking in a commercial sense?

In nine cases out of ten none whatever. His object is to construct the finest work of art, the greatest wonder of the age. To form the longest and most difficult tunnel is to create a worldwide fame for the engineer, though it be the ruin of the unfortunate shareholders. A Thames tunnel or a Menai bridge will make a great engineer, but destroy the prospects of remuneration to the shareholders.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Mozart Hall.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

DODWORTH'S Cornet and Orchestral Band,

OF NEW YORK CITY,
Assisted by eminent Instrumental and Vocal Talent,

Have the honor of announcing
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
AT MOZART HALL, ON

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS,
The 13th and 14th of May.

The following Artists will appear at each Concert:

Mr. ALLEN DODWORTH,
the great Solo Cornet & Pianist;

Mr. APTOMAS,
the celebrated Harpist, late of Julian's Concerts

Mr. D. G. GRINWOLD,
the distinguished Tenor Vocalist;

And the following Instrumental Soloists, of Dodworth's Band:

Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
Mr. CHAS. R. DODWORTH,

Mr. H. D. DODWORTH,
Mr. M. K. BOSTFORD,
Mr. G. H. RITTER,
Mr. T. BAR,
Mr. H. G. MEYER,
Mr. C. SMELTZ.

HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director.

Tickets 50 cents—to be had at Messrs. Webb, Peter, & Co., 44 & 50 Main street; or at F. A. Pollard's music store.

Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8.

516 4th & 5th.

WILLOW WARE—Just received a large supply of Willow Ware, consisting of Cabs, Carriages, Chairs, Plates, &c. We are prepared to supply city and country merchants at the lowest rates. Call at "The Varieté," 98 Fourth street.

Mr. MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth street.

New Books and New Supplies at F. A. CRUMP.

KENNETH, the Rear Guard of the Grand Army, by the Heir of Keddy Lee, Heartsease, Castle-builders, etc., 75 cents.

History of Turkey, by A. De Lamartine, author of Travels in the Holy Land, etc., \$1.

Ellen Newbury, or the Adventures of an Orphan, by Ernest Bennett, Clootie \$1.

The Teacher's Last Lesson, a Memorial of Martha Whiting, by Catherine N. Badger, \$1.

The O'Doherty Papers, by the late Wm. Maginn, LL. D., annotated by Dr. Sheldon MacKenzie, 2 vols. \$2.

The History of the Hot Fever, a Humorous Record, by Geo. P. the Castle-Builders, 75 cents.

Visits to European Celebrities, by Wm. B. Sprague, \$1.

Marion, a Legend of the Caribees, and other Tales, by W. Glimer Sims, \$1.

Adventures of a Fox, a Story of the Refugee, by Charles J. Peters, \$1.25.

Fall Proof of the Ministry, a Sequel to the Boy who was trained up to be a Clergyman, by John N. Norton, A. M., 75 cents.

English Literature, Past and Present, by French, 75 cents.

Woman's Influence and Woman's Mission, 75 cents.

Modern Agitators, or Pen Portraits of Living American Reformers, by David W. Bartlett, \$1.25.

Received for sale wholesale or retail by

F. A. CRUMP,
94 Fourth st., 4 doors from Market.

Parasols and Muslins.

MILLER & TABB, corner Fourth and Market streets, received for sale this morning, a large and elegant assortment of Organdy and Jacetin Muslins.

MILLER & TABB,
Corner Fourth and Market sts.

Harper for May.

1,000 COPIES received and for sale by

A. HAGAN & BRO.,
No. 94 Third street.

To Travelers.

WE would inform those preparing to travel that we have on hand a fine assortment of articles indispensable to their comfort, which may be had at

Wilton and Brussels Carpet-Eggs;

Water-proof Traveling-Maps;

Velvet Satchels, steel bonds;

Traveling-Cases, furnished;

Presses, iron, round top and tin;

Linen Baskets; Traveling-Beds;

Caps, du; Family;

Brushes of every size and style;

Comb in great variety;

With an excellent assortment of Toilet articles, Perfumery, Powders, Puffs, Pomades, Preservatives, and Preparation.

To be found at the Varieté. MILLER & GOULD,
98 Fourth street.

SUPERFINE FLOUR—200 bbls superfine Flour on store and for sale by

H. FERGUSON & SON,
Corner Fifth and Market sts.

PEAFOWL BRUSHES.—A lot of these beautiful Fly-brushes this day received by

MILLER & GOULD.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find it greatly to their interest to give us a call, as we are selling Silk, Caps, and Straw Goods cheaper than any other house in the Union.

MILLER & TABB, 98 Fourth street.

FRESH GOODS—We have in store a fine and select stock of Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods, which can be sold at very low prices for cash or to prompt men on short time.

MILLER & PRATHER & SMITH.

WOOL HATS—We are selling Wool Hats at a much less price than they have heretofore been sold.

MILLER & PRATHER & SMITH,
455 Main st.

(1855.)

Latest Arrival of Spring and Summer Mantillas.

MILLER & TABB, corner Market and Fourth streets, this morning received, by express, a handsome lot of—

Hand-woven Silk Mantillas;

Gimpes and Chantilly Lace, do;

Alie Organdy Mantles and Barge Robes;

To which they invite the attention of the ladies.

MILLER & TABB,
Corner Fourth and Market sts.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—

200 bbls extra Indiana Flour; 20 bbls do St. Louis do; for sale by

H. FERGUSON & SON

Magazines for May.

HARPER'S, Graham's, Godey's, and Putnam's Magazines for May, received and for sale by

F. A. CRUMP,
84 Fourth street, near Market.

New Books.

THE O'Doherty Papers, by the late Wm. Maginn, L. L. D., annotated by Dr. Sheldon MacKenzie, 2 vols. Price \$2.

Howard Grey, a story for Boys, by a young lady of Philadelphia, a sequel to Linds, by Caroline Lee Hentz.

Peter & Graham, 50 cents, cloth 75 cents.

Adelaide Walgrave, or the Trials of a Governess, by J. F. Smith, author of Fred, Vernon, etc. Price 50 cents.

Mary Middleton, or the History of a Governess, by G. W. M. Reynolds, Paper, Price 50 cents.

Modern Neighbors, by Miss E. A. Dwyer.

Armageddon, Life & Seward, Visits to European Celebrities, &c. For sale by

F. A. CRUMP,
98 Fourth street.

Harper for May.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY has come to hand and for sale wholesale and retail by

F. A. CRUMP,
No. 94 Fourth st., near Market.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, & C.

WM. KENDRICK, 71 Third street.

I have now a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches on hand, of most approved styles and makers, many of which are made and cast to special order. I have—

English and Swiss Chronometers;

Maze cases, to change to different styles;

Watches, with or without case;

Ladies' Watches, a fine variety exemplified and others;

Silver Hunting and open face, heavy case;

And a variety of others. Also, a variety of—

Alie Organdy, and Chantilly Chains;

Steel Keys and Charms;

Special attention given to Watch repairing.

ap 30 djk&hws. W. M. KENDRICK.

PLATED AND PLATED WATCHES—Silver

For, Spoons, Pincers, Castors, Caps, Gilt

lets, Spoon Vases, &c., all warranted gold as old coins. Plated Waiters, Castors, Fruit Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

—Silver Ware made to order.

—Old Silver and Gold taken at highest prices.

W. M. KENDRICK, 71 Third st.

NEW JEWELRY—I am receiving nearly

the latest styles of Jewelry, from the manufacturers,

in part—Diamond, Mosaic, Cameo, Enamel, &c.

Fruit, &c., in art or fine. Ear-Rings or Bracelets, &c.

Gold and Silver Pans and Pensils, and, in a word, a general assortment of Jewelry—all warranted as represented by

W. M. KENDRICK, 71 Third st.

Godey's Lady's Book for May,

EUILL of the latest fashions and interesting reading matter.

Bachelors' attentions are particularly invited to this number. They should not fail to read what Miss Bremer says about marriage.

Reader, are you a bachelor? If you are, remember marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms and families and churches. Caliban like the fly in the heart of an orchard, and at last dies in singleness; but marriage like a benefic, builds a house and gathers sweetness from every flower. Come with me, my bachelor readers, "I have made up my mind to start." If you would be useful, happy, propitious, and when circumstances are favorable, take some partner by the hand, enter its precincts, and with an abiding confidence and pure desire, "settle down" in the midst of its springing delights, there to enjoy the sweets and charms of life.

A BACHELOR BOOKSELLER.

No. 59 Third street.

520 djk&hws.

SHELL OYSTERS.

3,700 Shell Oysters, exceedingly fine.

2,500 Shrewsbury, the best Oysters.

We are in receipt of these Oysters this morning by express. They are the finest Shell Oysters we have had this season.

WALTER & COMMERFORD.

Godey for May.

GOODEY'S Lady's Book for May received and for sale by

F. A. CRUMP,
84 Fourth st., near Market.

CARS AND CARRIAGES—Just received a lot of Cabs and

Carriages of the most approved make at

MILLER & GOULD's, 98 Fourth st.

WORK-CASES—A fine lot of these favorite articles for ladies' use just received at

MILLER & GOULD's, 98 Fourth st.

Water Coolers.

WE have just received several new and beautiful patterns

of Water Coolers with and without Filters. They are

manufactured with great care and have all of the improvements recently made in that useful article. Call and see

HOOD & LUCKETT.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. D. P. Henderson, of Mo., is still in the city continuing his interesting meetings at the Chapel on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. He preaches this evening at half-past 7 o'clock, on the subject of *Christian Evidence*. The ordinance of Christian Baptism will be administered this evening after the address.

From the labors of Rev. Mr. Henderson, the cause of Christianity in our city has been the theme of private conversation, and many are deeply impressed. About twenty-five have been added since his meeting commenced. His houses are crowded every evening with anxious listeners. Rev. Mr. H. will also preach to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and at night.

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